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09/802,187	03/08/2001	Tatsuaki Okamura	14373	5932

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EXAMINER

DANIEL JR, WILLIE J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2686

DATE MAILED: 12/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/802,187

Applicant(s)

OKAMURA, TATSUAKI

Examiner

Willie J. Daniel, Jr.

Art Unit

2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03/08/2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2,4,5,6 6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 7, 9-14, 18, 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Bork (US 6,255,800).

Regarding **Claim 1**, Bork discloses a method of connecting a mobile communication unit (52 and 54; hereinafter 54 will be used) to a computer (10), comprising the steps of: a) establishing a plurality of connections between internal circuitry of said mobile communication unit (54) having a rechargeable battery (28) and internal circuitry of a computer through a plurality of connector ports (see col. 9, lines 21-56, Figs. 11, 15, 17) where the USB connects provides connection between the mobile communication unit in the cradle and computer; b) supplying power from a power source of said computer to said rechargeable battery (28) of the mobile communication unit (54) (see col. 8, lines 37-63; col. 9, lines 21-56 Fig. 25); and c) controlling said mobile communication unit (54) through one of said connections (38, 36) according to a command signal supplied to said computer (10) (see col. 6, lines 14-45), where the computer recognizes the mobile communication unit as

being a connected device takes place which allows the computer to provide a data synchronization and powering.

Regarding **Claim 2**, Bork discloses wherein step (c) comprises detecting a voltage generated by said power source of the computer (10) and supplying power to said mobile communication unit (54) when the detected voltage is higher than a specified voltage level (see col. 7, line 51 - col. 8, lines 49; Figs. 25-29), where the power is detected and compared against a available power budget and enumerated or supplied in stages according to the sufficient power that exists which will be supplied from the computer to peripheral device in the cradle.

Regarding **Claim 3**, Bork discloses wherein step (c) comprises the step of providing power on-off control on said mobile communication unit (54) according a command signal entered to said computer (10) (see Figs. 24 and 25), where the power on/off controller is used by the computer (10) to provide power to the mobile communication unit (54) via the cradle (74).

Regarding **Claim 7**, Bork discloses of wherein said computer (10) is provided with a packet processor, and wherein step (c) comprises controlling said mobile communication unit (54) to establish a wireless link between said packet processor and a mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; col. 7, lines 51-66; Figs. 14, 16, 17), where a packet processor must be available for the computer (10) to transfer data (packet) to the cellular telephone (54) which then communicates with the cellular telephone base station.

Regarding **Claim 9**, Bork discloses a system for connecting a mobile communication unit (54) from a computer (10) (see Figs. 10, 11, 15, 17, 25, 28), comprising: a cradle (46,74)

Art Unit: 2686

which reads on the claimed “connector” having a recess for holding the mobile communication unit (54) and a plurality of connector ports (38,36) (see col. 5, line 40 - col. 6, line 13); switching circuitry for selectively establishing a connection between the internal circuitry of the computer and the internal circuitry of said mobile communication unit through said connector ports (38,36) (see col. 7, line 51 - col. 8, lines 8), which expresses the dynamic switching of data rate between transfers depending on the connected device to the USB connection as in this case mobile connection unit; power supply circuitry for supplying power from a power source of said computer (10) to a rechargeable battery (28) of said mobile communication unit (54) (see col. 8, lines 37-64; Figs. 25-29); and control circuitry for controlling said mobile communication unit (54) through said connection according to a command signal entered to said computer (10) (see col. 6, line 14- col. 7, line 22; Figs. 14, 18, 19), which states how the computer controls and communicates with the mobile communication unit through the USB data/power cable to perform tasks such as data synchronization.

Regarding **Claim 10**, Bork discloses wherein said control circuitry is provided in an interface card (see Fig. 18, 20, 27) where the control circuitry of the interface card is located within a slot of said computer(10) (see col. 7, lines 23-28) where the USB occupies a slot within the housing of the computer.

Regarding **Claim 11**, Bork discloses wherein said electrical circuitry (82) which reads on the claimed “control circuitry” is provided in an interface card which is located within said connector (76) (see col. 8, line 37 - col. 9, line 20; Figs. 27, 26, 25).

Regarding **Claim 12**, Bork discloses wherein said serial port (72) is in accordance with specifications of Universal Serial Bus port (see col. 7, lines 23-33; Fig. 20).

Regarding **Claim 13**, Bork discloses wherein said control circuitry is responsive to a command signal for providing a power on-off control on said mobile communication unit (54) (see Figs. 24 and 25), where the power on/off controller is used by the computer (10) to provide power to the mobile communication unit (54) via the cradle (74).

Regarding **Claim 14**, Bork discloses further comprising a voltage sensor for detecting a voltage generated by said power source of the computer (10) and a battery charger for supplying said power to said mobile communication unit (54) when the detected voltage is higher than a specified voltage level (see col. 7, line 51 - col. 8, lines 49; Figs. 25-29), where the power is detected and compared against a available power budget and enumerated or supplied in stages according to the sufficient power that exists which will be supplied from the computer to peripheral device in the cradle.

Regarding **Claim 18**, Bork teaches wherein said computer (10) is provided with a packet processor, and wherein said control circuitry is configured to control said mobile communication unit (54) to establish a wireless link between said packet processor and a mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; col. 7, lines 51-66; Figs. 14, 16, 17), where a packet processor must be available for the computer (10) to transfer data (packet) to the cellular telephone (54) which then communicates with the cellular telephone base station.

Regarding **Claim 20**, Bork discloses a connection device for establishing connections between a computer (10) and a mobile communication unit (54) having a rechargeable

Art Unit: 2686

battery (28), comprising: a cradle (46,74) which reads on claimed "connector" (see Figs. 10, 11, 15, 17, 25, 28) having a recess for holding the mobile communication unit (54) and a plurality of connector ports (38,36) (see col. 5, line 40 - col. 6, line 13); and an interface card (see col. 7, lines 23-50; Fig. 16) connected through said connector ports (38,36) to the internal circuitry of said mobile communication unit (54) and connected through a serial port (72, Fig. 20) to said internal circuitry of said computer (10), said interface card (see Fig. 18) including: power supply circuitry for supplying power from a power source of said computer (10) to said rechargeable battery (28) of the mobile communication unit (54) (see col. 8, lines 37-64; Figs. 25-29); switching circuitry for selectively establishing a connection between the internal circuitry of the computer and the internal circuitry of the mobile communication unit through said connector ports (38,36) (see col. 7, line 51 - col. 8, lines 8), which expresses the dynamic switching of data rate between transfers depending on the connected device to the USB connection as in this case mobile connection unit; and control circuitry for controlling said mobile communication unit (54) through said connection according to a command signal entered to said computer (10) (see col. 6, line 14- col. 7, line 22; Figs. 14, 18, 19) which states how the computer controls and communicates with the mobile communication unit through the USB data/power cable to perform tasks such as data synchronization.

Regarding **Claim 21**, Bork discloses wherein said interface card (see Fig. 18, 20) is located within a slot of said computer (10) (see col. 7, lines 23-28), where the USB occupies a slot within the housing of the computer.

Art Unit: 2686

Regarding **Claim 22**, Bork discloses wherein said electronic circuitry (82) which reads on the claimed "interface card" is located within said connector (76) (see col. 8, line 37 - col. 9, line 20; Figs. 27, 26, 25).

Regarding **Claim 23**, Bork discloses wherein said interface card (82) is connected to said computer via a Universal Serial Bus port (72) (see col. 8, line 37 - col. 9, line 20; Figs. 20, 27, 26, 25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork (US 6,255,800)** in view of **Kim et al. (US 6,226,532)** and **Freadman (US 6,546,262)**.

Regarding **Claim 4**, Bork fails to discuss the voice recognition circuit and memory used by the mobile communication unit that would be recognized by the computer. Kim et al. teaches of wherein said mobile communication unit (Fig. 2) comprises a voice recognition circuit (85) and a memory (60) for storing a plurality of stored phone numbers and reading one of the stored phone numbers corresponding to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit (85) (see col. 5, lines 16-57; Fig. 5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork with Kim et al., in order to have a mobile communication unit with voice recognition and memory.

Further, Freadman teaches of wherein step (c) comprises supplying a voice signal from a microphone (150, Fig. 2) to said voice recognition circuit, receiving a phone number read from said memory in response to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit which is produced as a result of said voice signal (see col. 4, lines 14-34; col. 5, lines 12-27; Figs. 1a), and displaying the received phone number on a screen of said computer (see col. 4, lines

Art Unit: 2686

62 - col. 5, lines 23), where the number or name of the callee will appear on the screen as a result of the voice signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kim et al. with Freadman, in order to have a voice recognition circuit to obtain a phone number that will be displayed on the computer screen.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork, Kim et al., and Freadman is to integrate a cellular telephone with a personal computer so that the computer and cellular phone can interact and communicate with each other and the user may control the phone by voice.

Regarding **Claim 15**, Bork teaches of having a cellular telephone (52, 54) which reads on the claimed "mobile communication unit" (see col. 5, line 65 - col. 6, line 13). Bork fails to discuss the mobile communication unit having a voice recognition circuit and a memory. Kim et al. teaches of wherein said mobile communication unit (Fig. 2) comprises a voice recognition circuit (85); and a memory (60) memory for storing a plurality of stored phone numbers and reading one of the stored phone numbers corresponding to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit (85) (see col. 5, lines 16-57; Fig. 5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork with Kim et al., in order to have a mobile communication unit with voice recognition and memory.

Further, Freadman teaches of displaying the received phone number on a screen of said computer (see col. 4, lines 62 - col. 5, lines 23), where the number or name of the callee will appear on the screen as a result of the voice signal. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kim et al. with Freadman, in order to have a voice recognition circuit to obtain a phone number that will be displayed on the computer screen.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork, Kim et al., and Freadman is to integrate a cellular telephone with a personal computer so that the computer and cellular phone can interact and communicate with each other and the user may control the phone by voice.

Claims 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork (US 6,255,800)** in view of **Kikinis (WO 96/35152)**.

Regarding **Claim 5**, Bork teaches of having an icon (see col. 7, lines 5-15; see Figs. 18, 19). Bork fails to discuss showing an image of mobile communication unit on computer screen. Kikinis teaches the method further comprising displaying a simulated icon, which reads on the claimed "image" of said mobile communication unit on a screen of said computer (see pg. 5, 3rd full paragraph; pg. 11, 2nd full paragraph; Fig. 1 ref. 15) where the icon is a functioning representation to control a peripheral such as a mobile communication unit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kikinis, to have an image displayed on the screen.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Kikinis is to have computer-resident function control software that will provide signals to a peripheral to affect control, and an information video display for controlling activity.

Regarding **Claim 16**, Bork teaches of having an icon (see col. 7, lines 5-15; see Figs. 18, 19) which there must be graphics data source available to display image. Bork fails to discuss showing an image of mobile communication unit on computer screen.

Kikinis teaches of displaying a simulated icon, which reads on the claimed "image" of said mobile communication unit on a screen of said computer (see pg. 5, 3rd full paragraph; pg. 11, 2nd full paragraph; Fig. 1 ref. 15) where the icon is a functioning representation to control a peripheral such as a mobile communication unit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kikinis, to have an image displayed on the screen.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Kikinis is to have computer-resident function control software that will provide signals to a peripheral to affect control, and an information video display for controlling activity.

Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork (US 6,255,800)** in view of **Grimm et al. (US 5,907,815)**.

Regarding **Claim 6**, Bork teaches of having a speakerphone (see Fig. 18) which reads on the claimed "voice input/output device" and showing an established a wireless link to mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; Figs. 14, 16, 17) where

the cellular telephone communicates with a cellular telephone base station. Bork fails to discuss the controlling the mobile communication unit through voice input/output device.

Grimm et al. teaches of having a speaker (216) and microphone (214) which reads on the claimed "voice input/output device" (see abstract, col. 12, lines 23-32; col. 35, lines 24-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Grimm et al. wherein said computer is provided with a voice input/output device, and wherein step (c) comprises controlling said mobile communication unit to establish a wireless link between said voice input/output device and a mobile communication network.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Grimm et al. is to allow an operator to communicate voice transmission with hands free voice operation by using the portable computer's internal speaker and microphone.

Regarding **Claim 17**, Bork teaches of having a speakerphone (see Fig. 18) which reads on the claimed "voice input/output device" and showing an established a wireless link to mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; Figs. 14, 16, 17) where the cellular telephone communicates with a cellular telephone base station. Bork fails to discuss the controlling the mobile communication unit through voice input/output device.

Grimm et al. teaches of having a speaker (216) and microphone (214) which reads on the claimed "voice input/output device" (see abstract, col. 12, lines 23-32; col. 35, lines 24-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Grimm et al. wherein said computer is provided with a voice input/output device, and wherein said control circuitry is configured to control said mobile communication unit to establish a wireless link between said voice input/output device and a mobile communication network.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Grimm et al. is to allow an operator to communicate voice transmission with hands free voice operation by using the portable computer's internal speaker and microphone.

Claims 8 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork (US 6,255,800)** in view of **Dolan (US 5,507,033)**.

Regarding **Claim 8**, Bork teaches of using the computer (10) to control the mobile communication unit (54) to establish a wireless link with a mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; Figs. 14, 16, 17) where the transmitting of data is processed while the cellular telephone communicates with a cellular telephone base station. Bork fails to teach the link being connected to a facsimile transceiver.

Dolan teaches of using a facsimile transceiver (210) to transmit fax/data between a computer(205) and mobile communication device (210)(see col. 7, lines 42 - col. 8, lines 47; Figs. 2 and 6) where the computer is able to process facsimile communication so there must be a facsimile processor available within the computer..

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Dolan to have wherein said

Art Unit: 2686

computer is provided with a facsimile transceiver, and wherein step (c) comprises controlling said mobile communication unit to establish a wireless link between said facsimile transceiver and a mobile communication network.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Dolan is to allow the transmission of voice, data, and fax to a wireless communication network via a computer and mobile communication unit.

Regarding **Claim 19**, Bork teaches of using the computer (10) to control the mobile communication unit (54) to establish a wireless link with a mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; Figs. 14, 16, 17) where the transmitting of data is processed while the cellular telephone communicates with a cellular telephone base station. Bork fails to teach the link being connected to a facsimile transceiver.

Dolan teaches of using a facsimile transceiver (210) to transmit fax/data between a computer (205) and mobile communication device (210) (see col. 7, lines 42 - col. 8, lines 47; Figs. 2 and 6) where the computer is able to process facsimile communication so there must be a facsimile processor available within the computer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Dolan to have wherein said computer is provided with a facsimile transceiver, and wherein said control circuitry is configured to control said mobile communication unit to establish a wireless link between said facsimile transceiver and a mobile communication network.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Dolan is to allow the transmission of voice, data, and fax to a wireless communication network via a computer and mobile communication unit.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. **Mizoguchi et al. (US 5,566,226)** discloses *Portable Telephone Apparatus Which Can Be Connected to an External Apparatus Without Using an Adapter.*
- b. **Thompson et al. (US 6,529,743)** discloses *Universal Wireless Telephone to Modem Adapter.*

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (703) 305-8636. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (703) 305-4379. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-3180.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-5424.

Marsha D Banks-Harold

WJD,JR/wjd,jr
28 November 2003

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